Bellefonte Patriot.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY W. BRINDLE.

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CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is *two dollars and fifty cents* per annum—but if paid half yearly in advance, two dollars only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length then breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

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Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

Mr. Brindle,

In the last number of the Patriot you presented to your readers a lively description of the way and manner in which the banking institutions of Mother-Britain manage their monied matters, and wind up their concerns: by which it appears that in this, as well as in many other things, we very adroitly imitate the children of our mother's household at home. You know, sir, we have it from very high authority, that our mother is the bulwark of the religion we profess, and all our wiser and better sort of people allow that we ought to follow her example in all things in which religion is concerned. I therefore send you a case in point, extracted from a London paper, which shows the kind of religious discipline which our pious mother exercises over her backsliding children under her immediate jurisdiction, who willfully, or ignorantly, transgress her religious regulations. It also shews with what fervent zeal our mothers nobility and magistrates execute the laws of her house, made for the purpose of preventing the members of her family from worshiping in corners or secret places. By the observations of the London editor, you will find that it was published there to put the people on their guard, and prevent them from transgressing in like manner. For the same reason, I wish you to publish it here. For it is universally admitted, by all our lawyers and judges, that England is the country from whence we derive our laws, as well as our religion, and every other good thing. Now it is possible, sir, that this statute, under which the hon. Charles Noel was punished, may be adjudged by our courts to be in force in this country; as it was enacted long before our revolution. For we derive, by inheritance, a title, not only to the common law of England, but also to all her statute laws, as far as our courts may please to adopt them; and what of them they will adopt no human being can conjecture, until they issue their fiat from the bench; and that is never done until some unlucky wight is brought up before them for having committed a breach of some of those antiquated statutes with his eyes shut. The people had therefore better take care how they assemble in *unlicensed* conventicles under the pretence of exercising religious worship, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided.—Forty pounds sterling (equal to $177 78 cents) is no trifle in these hard times: and on an information, this very case of the King vs. the hon. Charles Noel, may be produced as an authority on the trial of the transgressor. *Query*—Is our Court House licensed?

INQUISITOR.

From a London Paper.

Several of the public prints have informed us, that the Hon. Charles Noel has been lately fined 40*l* for a certain violation of the laws, at which they have obscurely hinted. But as we have been favored with the particulars from an authority on which we can fully rely, we hope Mr. Noel will excuse our laying them before the public: and we are confident the noble Earl (Romney) who was so active in the prosecution, will applaud us for suggesting the caution to other persons, equally unacquainted with the offence.

It seems the late Lord Barham, of Barham Court, had founded a Sunday School in the village in which he resided, and had been himself in the habit of attending evening worship carried on therein, with a view to the benefit of the parents of the children and other inhabitants who may choose to attend. Since his lordship's death, the Hon. Mr. Noel having come to reside in the same mansion, and his health making it imprudent for him to venture out in the cold and damp winter evenings, he thought proper, as a temporary measure, to remove the service to his own house: and without suspecting that he was violating any existing law, he permitted his neighbors and tenants to attend. But to avoid the danger of an error in our statement, we give the following literal extract from the information exhibited in court.

KENT to wit. *To the Constables of the lower half hundred of Twyford, &c.*—"Whereas INFORMATION and COMPLAINT have been made before us. His Majesty's justices of the peace of the said county by the Rt. Hon Charles, Earl of Romney, that the Hon. *Charles Noel*, of Barham Court, in the parish of Trenton, &c. did on Sunday the 7th day of Jan. last past, knowingly permit and suffer a certain congregation or assembly for *religous worship* of *Protestants*, (at which there were present more than 20 persons, (to wit) 30, or thereabouts, besides the immediate family and servants of the said Charles Noel,) to meet in the said mansion house and premises, occupied by the said Charles Noel as aforesaid,—the said mansion-house and premises not having been duly certified and registered—according to the directions of the statute in such case made and provided," &c. &c.

This document was signed by five magistrates of the above county, and the appearance fixt for the 1*st of April*, on which day the following witnesses were summoned to attend, viz. the Rev. John Kennedy, vicar of Teston, Rev. R. Wood, curate of Nettlestead. Nettleford, parish clerk of Teston, D. Thompson, steward at Barham court, J. Gardiner Jeffery, of Yielding, gent. and J. King, late servant to the said Rev. John Kennedy; but of whom only two were called in evidence.

Mr. Thompson having proved the occupancy of the house by Mr. Noel, then delivered a letter to the chairman of the sitting, which being read, was expressive of regret, that under mistaken views he had violated the law, and submitting to the decision of the bench to what degree of penalty his error had made him liable.

Rev. Mr. Kennedy, being sworn, was interrogated by Lord Romney, whether more than 20 persons were present beside Mr. Noel's domestics, and whether there were any besides parishioners of Teston, answered both questions in the affirmative.

Here Lord Romney said, that he thought it necessary to observe, that as *complainant* and *informer* he took the whole matter upon *himself*, and added, that he had learned with surprise and astonishment, that Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Wood, two *clergymen* of the church of England, should countenance by their presence the illegal proceedings of Barham Court. In reply to this, Mr. Kennedy begged leave to impress upon the minds of his Lordship and the Bench, that for the reasons assigned in the letter by the Chairman, he was equally unconscious that the assembly at Barham Court was illegal, and referred to what had been the practice at the school in the time of Lord Barham.

Mr. Kennedy added, that he could assert from Mr. Noel's authority, that no one could more venerate our laws, or was desirous to pay due respect to magistrates; that his error had been unintentional, and arose from misconception; and respecting his *public* sentiments he need not intrude farther upon their time. But as Mr. Noel was not present, (being called to attend the death-bed of a beloved sister in a distant county,) he requested the indulgence of the Bench to offer a few words upon his *private* character, to which in his absence he could speak more freely. He had known him from infancy to manhood, and hestiated not to say, that a person of more solid practical Christianity—of more amiable manners, of more humane benevolence—of greater generosity of mind, or with a greater degree of the milk human kindness, he had never known; and was persuaded he might affirm he would not knowingly do the least injury to any human being, but would rejoice in doing good to all, and more especially that good which ended not with the present life: in a word he was the gentleman and the christian! With such dispositions, such views and such intentions, the degree of *criminality* attached to his error in his judgment, and the degree of *punishment* is merited might cheerfully be submitted to the Bench.

After some farther conversation, the witnesses were ordered to withdraw, but in a few minutes recalled, and informed that the Bench had convicted Mr. Noel in the full penalty of *forty pounds*, for two offences, on Dec. 31, 1815, and Jan. 7 1816.

Mr. Thompson, the steward immediately paid the penalty, and at the same time enquired whether one moiety of the penalty did not belong to the poor of Teston parish; to which the chairman answered, that when the expenses of the prosecution were paid of what remained one half went to the informer (Ld. Romney we presume) and the other to the poor!

The reader has the whole case now before him, on which we shall offer only a few very brief remarks. 1. That the prosecution is grounded on the last Toleration Act, and on a clause which seems at the time to have attracted but little notice, as referring only to the registry of Dissenting Chapels but which, it appears, applies equally to meetings of members of the establishment not on consecrated ground. 2. That the Assembly thus made criminal was not a *political* a *commercial* or a *convivial* meeting or was the assembly for a *ball* but for *religious worship* (as the information states) and that on the Sabbath day. 3. The worship is expressly stated to be *Protestant*, not Roman Catholic, which as far as we can learn, requires no license, but simply to enter the name of the officiating priest. 4. That it was not a meeting of Protestant *Dissenters*; though some might possibly been present, they are not named, nor are they involved in the accusation: but Mr. Noel, a member of the church of England, his parish priest, the parish clerk, and the curate of a neighboring parish, are particularly named. Now herein seems a difficulty: Dissenters may license a house, or a field, or a barn for public worship; but a member of the church of England cannot conscientiously do this, as it ranks him without the pale of the establishment: he is therefore under disabilities unknown to either Catholic or Protestant Dissentients. 5. The Act gives magistrates a discretionary power to mitigate the *pounds* of the pnealty to *shillings*; and it is known that in many cases, as swearing, Sabbath-breaking, drunkenness, short weights and measures, and some other faults mentioned in the late Police Report, Magistrates often shew themselves very tender-hearted; but praying and preaching are, it seems, crimes of such enormity, that they admit of no palliation, no mercy! Lastly, in respect to Lord Romney, and to prevent any mistake which might arise from a trifling similiarity of name, remark, that it was not this noble Earl, but Lord Radnor, who two or three years since fined Kent, the Methodist, for saying his prayers in public without a licence; though the Court of King's Bench had afterwards the temerity to reverse the judgement and return the penalty—*Par nobile fratrum!*

Beggerly Readers.—Another opportunity is presented to us of exposing the littleness and pitiful parsimony of that class of beings which are always willing to read but never to encourage those who are instrumental of their gratification. Almost every neighborhood is infested with one or more of these worse than Egyptian plagues who can scent a newspaper a mile off, and borrow and steal it before its right owner can enjoy the privilege for which he had paid and which by every rule of civility and good nature he has a right to enjoy—that of reading it himself.

What right has a man to expect that his neighbor should be at all the trouble and cost of procuring a newspaper or other periodical work and give up the use of it to those who pay nothing—to whom borrowing has become so habitual that it is as much a thing of course, as sleeping and eating? These borrowers or beggars, or stealers, (they may choose which ever epithet suit them best) might with as much show of decency, call upon their good natured neighbour every day at dinner time, and fill their unconscionable maws with what they find upon his table, as thus to deprive him of what he has provided, for the indulgence of his intellect.

New England Galaxy.

By the ship Ocean, Fowle, arrived at Charleston, from Bremen, we learn, that two detachments of Danish cavalry and infantry, passed through Bremen, on their return from France, on the 15th January. The Hanoverian contingents had passed through that city a few days previous.

From the National Intelligencer.

Specie or its true representative, a bank note, for which specie may be obtained on demand, ought certainly, to be the only circulating medium of the country. In proportion to the dimunition of specie, must bank notes, under these restrictions, be curtailed. If, then the commerce of the country be such as to draw off all the specie, (of which I believe there exists no doubt) then the whole circulation of bank notes must be withdrawn, and the country left entirely without any circulating medium. The disastrous effects of which must be evident to every one, but is most sensibly felt by the holder of real property—more sensibly when in debt. A man under execution who suppoing himself worth $30,000, good landed estate, and owing but $10,000, will now perhaps, find himself a ruined man; his real property will not bring its real value, in the most depreciated paper of bankrupt banks; it brings about universal ruin desolation and despair.

It is a fact, that in a neighboring county, (and I believe generally through this state for money is not to be had, because a very good reason there is none) where bank notes are at a depreciation of 50 per cent. the debtors to the bank are not able to procure this depreciated money for their property with which they might pay their debts.—What hopes, then have they, when their property comes under the hammer, but utter ruin? To what extent the evil exists in other states, I am not prepared to say; but I fear it is general. Real property has depreciated 50 per cent.! Manufactures have gone to ruin! Our circulating medium extinct! And what have we got in their place? Teas, silks, jewelry, laces, camel's hair and merino shawls, Leghorn bonnets, and corsets for gentlemen! Have we got nothing else? Yes—pride, indolence, piracy and bankruptcy; and a total state of demoralization must ensue, if a remedy is not applied.

This rests with Congress. The old favorite and backneyed maxim of those who are willing to carry on any commerce beneficial to themselves, however injurious to the country, that "trade will regulate itself" ought to be exploded. It is the business of the government to regulate the trade of a country; it is, and always has been the practice of all governments, and should our government be afraid to take it in hand, when the necessities of the country cry aloud for their helping hand, lest a few capitalists may be prevented from fattening upon the ruins of their country?

There are but two ways of remedying this evil: I shall only mention one, because I think it the best. That is, for Congress to prohibit the exportation of specie; or if it should be thought sufficient the coin of the country, and bullion. To prohibit such trade as would induce the smuggling of it and to "breathe the breath of life" into our dying manufactures, (the true source of wealth next her sister agriculture) by prohibiting the importation of such articles as we can make better than those we import. Among these stand foremost all cotton goods. This done, what an instantaneous, what a miraculous change! Do you meet a man whose countenance is not lighted up with the beam hope! That face, upon which a few moments ago, despair was depicted, now smiles with assurance that his ruin has been averted. And every man who owes a dollar will find that his government has given him fifty cents to help him to pay.

But who is he with a rueful countenance with a phiz as long as Cervantes' knight! He is the great importer of teas, silks, jewelry, laces, camel's hair and merino shawls, Leghorn bonnets, and corsets for gentlemen! Then let him weep, if all the rest rejoice, for he is rich enough.

If there should be any fears about the revenue, the excise is always ready, and luxuries a very good subject for taxation.

There never was an error so palpable and so universal, as the idea that the embarrassments in our circulating medium have been created by the over issue of bank notes. Does not the fact stare us in the face, that the people want nothing but bank notes? Give them a plenty of bank notes and all clamors cease; but how can they get bank notes, if they are to represent specie and no specie in the country?

You never would hear a word about the mismanagement of the Bank of the United States, if it had not been for the exportation of Specie, which cramping their operations first compelled them to depreciate their own paper. But what surprizes me more than any thing else is that people will so obstinately shut their eyes to the true source of all our evils, particularly exhibited in the persecution of the Bank of the U. States; say what you please all unprejudiced men will look upon it as a persecution. I say then, once for all that the real pure and, uncontaminated source of the ruin that is involving our country, is the permission by government of a trade that impoverishes the country, and a total neglect of manufactures, the second great source of wealth to all nations.

A FRIEND TO HIS COUNTRY.

Cession of the Floridas.—It is seldom that we have had so acceptable an office to perform as that of announcing to our readers the *unanimous ratification* by the Senate of a TREATY OF AMITY, SETTLEMENT, AND LIMITS, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN, as recently concluded at this place, by Mr. Secretary Adams and Don Luis De Onis.

As the treaty, though ratified on our part will not be promulgated officially until it has also been ratified by the sovereign of Spain, we shall state the principle provisions as distinctly as we have been able to ascertain them, of this important instrument.

By this treaty, we understand that FLORIDA, including all the claims of Spain to territory East of the Mississippi is ceded in full sovereignty to the United States.

That the Western boundary, between the territory of the United States and that of Spain is adjusted as follows: beginning with the mouth of the Sabine river, and running with the west bank thereof to the North West limit of the state of Louisiana; thence by a direct line north to the red river; thence along the south bank of that river to the one hundredth degree of Longitude; thence on that meridian to the Arkansaw; and thence along the Arkansaw to its source, in the forty second degree of North Latitude, and thence upon that parallel to the Pacific.

A sum not exceeding *five millions of dollars*, is to be paid by the United States out of the proceeds of the sales of lands in Florida, or in stock or money, as the Congress may prescribe, to our own citizens, on account of spoilations and other injuries received by them from the government of Spain, or from the goverments of the Colonies of Spain.

To liquidate these claims, a board is to be constituted by the government of the United States, of American citizens, to consist of three Commissioners, who are to make their report within three years.

There is a mutual renunciation, on the part of the two governments, of further claims on each other for spoilation, &c.

Spanish citizens are to enjoy, on the principle of the Louisianna treaty, the same privileges as American citizens in the ports of St. Augustine and Pensacola, for the term of twelve years.

These are the essential provisions of the treaty which is to take effect on the exchange of their ratifications, within six months of the present date.

It is probable that Mr. Forsyth our newly appointed Minister to Spain, will be the bearer of this treaty, and that the ratification will be exchanged long before the commencement of the next session of Congress: in contemplation of which event, it is probable that Congress will before they adjourn, pass an act authorising the Executive to receive the surrender of the Provinces of Florida from the Spanish authorities, and to establish an independent government therein.

We felicitate the country on this amicable and satisfactory termination of the tedious, and hitherto unpleasant negociations with Spain. The attainment of either of the three objects, the cession of the Floridas, the settlement of the Western boundary, or the recognition and provision for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens on Spain, would have been considered as an epoch in the history of our foreign relations. The union of the three will make this treaty trebly acceptable to the American people.

It terminates the only existing controversy with any of the European powers. It rounds off our southern possessions, and forever precludes foreign emissaries from stirring up Indians to war and Negroes to rebellion, whilst it gives to the Southern country important outlets to the sea. It adjusts the vast Western boundary, acknowledging the United States to be sovereign, under the hitherto contested Louisianna treaty, over all the territory we ever seriously contended for. In a word, it is a treaty then which the most sanguine have not anticipated one much more favorable: it is one that fully comes up to the expectations of the great body of the American people. [*Nat. Int.*

WORRALL'S WILL.

This is the Will to which Edward Hunter, Esq. was witness; which was the occasion of his murder, and the subsequent execution of Craig. After a full and fair trial, at a late court of common pleas in Delaware county, the Will has been *set aside*; it is understood upon the ground that the party was incompetent at the time from embecility of mind being *in extremis* to make a will. The decision appears to have given general satisfaction, although no blame attaches to witnesses.

We understand that the U. S. ship Hornet, captain Reed, is ordered round from Boston to Annapolis, to take on board the Hon. John Forsyth, who is appointed Minister at the Court of Madrid. *N. Y. Gaz.*

The Patriot.

'To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.'

MONDAY, MARCH 22.

Appointments by the Governor.

Thomas Waddle to be a justice of the peace for district No. 4, composed of the townships of Spring, Boggs, Walker and Howard, Centre county.

Gabriel Heister, jr. to be judge, for the county of Berks, in the room of George Ege, resigned.

Edward D. Ingraham, associate judge of the Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, in place of William Moulder, resigned.

The governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday the 1st of April, to be observed as a day of *Fasting* and *Prayer*, throughout the state.

The state of New-York, according to the annual report of the Commissary General, possesses 122 pieces of iron ordnance 112 of brass, and 27,148 muskets.

The legislature of Maryland closed its annual session, having passed upwards of two hundred laws.

The legislature of Massachusetts closed their winter session, after passing 90 acts. Among the number is an act, making high way robbery with intent to kill, or maim with a dangerous weapon, a crime punishable with death.

The legislature of New-Jersey, closed their session, after passing 72 acts. Among the number, we find that there is one for the sale of the government house and lot in the city of Trenton, and another to create a fund for the improvement of inland navigation.

Major Anthony Gale, of the Corps of Marines, has been promoted, by the President and Senate, to be lieutenant colonel commandant of that corps, vice lieutenant colonel Franklin Wharton, deceased.

Richard Varick, esq. treasurer of the American Bible Society, at New-York, acknowledges the receipt of $1,869 73 in the month of February 1819.

At a meeting of the directors of the bank of the United States, held at their Banking House, on Saturday morning last, *Langdon Cheeves*, Esq. was unanimously elected President of that institution.

The United States Frigate Macedonian, has been spoken, in lat. 1, N. long. 25, W 85 days out, all well.

Captain Griffith, arrived here on Saturday morning, from Carthagena, informs that the whole of Com. Aury's squadron, consisting of two brigs and several Schooners were driven ashore in a gale of wind, and bilged, about the latter end of January.

Bank of the United States.—We have the satisfaction to state, that by express advice from Washington, intelligence is received, that in the Supreme court, Chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the court, in the case of M'Culloh, vs. the state of Maryland, and that opinion pronounces *the Bank of the United States Constitutional*, and declares all attempts on the part of the state Banks to tax it *unconstitutional*, and *null* and *void*.—*Phil. Gaz*

The Guerrier frigate arrived at Syracuse the 14th Dec. from St. Petersburg, where she met the whole of the squadron under commodore *Stewart*, which arrived at Messina on the 12th. The frigate United States was to sail about the 1st January, for home.

A society, by the name of the "Republican Institution," has been chartered by the legislature of Massachusetts. The object is to procure a house for the society to hold their meetings in Boston, accompanied with a reading room and library. The annual income is limited to 5000 dollars.

It appears that the person apprehended in Savannah, charged with having forged notes in his possession, is the person who was advertised by Murray, Fairman, Draper, & Co. with having by means of forged letters, obtained from them a parcel of notes of the Newport Bank, Kentucky.—Those notes were executed by the above Firm, for the Newport Bank.

It is announced, in the account of Saturday's proceedings in the House of Representatives, that the President has officially communicated to Congress the treaty with Spain, which has been solemnly ratified on our part, and will no doubt be promptly ratified by the government of Spain. With a view to this event, a bill has been introduced, and will probably become a law, for authorizing the Executive, in that contingency, to receive the Territory from the hands of the Spanish authorities, and establish a provisional government therein.

The treaty was read in the House of Representatives with open doors, but it is not to be published *in extenso*, the usage in such cases requiring it should not be promulgated until formally ratified. We have little doubt, however, that a copy of it will find its way to the press. Meanwhile, it is sufficient to state, that the summary we gave of its contents appears to have been pretty correct, with the following additions:

All grants made by Spain in the ceded territory, *anterior* to the 1st day of January, 1818, are to be respected.

The islands adjacent to Florida are ceded, with the territory.

It is stipulated that the territory shall, having the necessary requisites, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

Nat. Int.

A full report of yesterdays proceedings of the two houses of Congress, prepared for this paper, is excluded to-day by other matter, which we are anxious no longer to defer.

Amongst the subjects acted on by the SENATE were the Missouri and the Alabama bills; the former passed with the amendment which was made on Saturday (to strike out the restriction concerning slavery) and the latter passed as it was received from the other House; that is without any provision in it respecting the prohibition of slavery in the territory.

In the House of Representatives many bills were matured and passed, the principle ones, were the bill authorising the occupation of Florida, under the late treaty: and the bill concerning the currency of foreign coins; and amongst the bills ordered to a third reading, was that in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade. *ibid.*

THE LAUNCH.—At a quarter before twelve o'clock yesterday, and about an hour later than was expected, the noble ship of the Line COLUMBUS glided from its bed, at the Navy yard in this city, in the most majestic style, in the presence of many thousand spectators, who in despite of unfavorable weather, had assembled to witness this interesting scene. The occasion was robbed of much of its brilliance by the state of the weather; but it lost none of its intrinsic grandeur. The vessel was greeted, on its descent, by a national salute from the artillery, by patriotic airs from the band of the Marine Corps, and by the shouts of thousands of COLUMBIANS, gathered together from every quarter of the Union.

Among the spectators were the President, many Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Heads of Departments, the principal officers of the government resident here, officers of the army and navy, strangers and foreigners.

It is a very general impression, that a more beautiful launch was never witnessed in any country.

This is said to be one of the finest vessels ever built, and to confer credit on the skill and attention of our naval architects. It will not be long before the Columbus bears the National Banner on the ocean, under the charge of some one of our most distinguished naval commanders.

We are pleased that the name of the rightful discoverer of the shores of this country, and whose name, perhaps, our country ought distinctively to bear, has been conferred on the first line of battle ship built in this District, the finest vessel ever launched in the United States and perhaps in the world. *ibid.*

The Congress of the United States adjourned last evening, beyond which their constitutional term of service did not permit them to extend the Session. The list of the laws passed at the present session, which we shall publish, will shew what has been done. For the present, we must content ourselves with stating some of the most prominent proceedings.

First in importance, it may be mentioned that the bill which had passed the Senate, changing the mode of disposing of the Public Lands, did *not* pass. It was debated a short time yesterday, in the House of Representatives, put aside by an accidental interruption of the proceedings on it, and not resumed.—Enough, however transpired, to shew that somewhere about two-thirds of the House were in favor of the principle of the bill, and that it would have passed had time been allowed for a proper discussion of it, which was vehemently denied, and with some reason too, by the opponents of the bill. Indeed too many propositions of real importance have, for the same reason, slept out their existence.

The bill authorizing the establishment of a Provisional Government for Florida

n the event of the ratification of the treaty of Cession by Spain, has become a law.

The act to amend the act incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States has become a law.

The bill in addition to the acts prohibiting the importation of slaves into the U. S. was not, as we had supposed, lost in consequence of a disagreement between the two Houses respecting the amendments. It has become a law and is perhaps the most interesting to the national character of any act passed during the present session.

The act authorizes the President to direct the armed vessels of the U. S. to intercept, on the coast of Africa or elsewhere, any vessels engaged in the slave trade, and bring them into the United States. It provides for the allowance of twenty-five dollars for every slave brought into the U. States under circumstances justifying the belief of an intention to introduce them illegally into the U. States: and of fifty dollars for each slave discovered to have been illegally introduced into the U. S. The slaves when thus captured on the ocean, or discovered in our country, to be held in trust by the U. States, until they can be transported back to Africa &c.

ibid.

Commodore Aury's Squadron lost.

The supercargo of the brig Ossipee arrived last evening in 35 days from Carthagena, informs us that Commodore Aury's squadron consisting of 6 or 7 sail, were all driven on shore at Old Providence about the 18th of December, in a violent gale, and completely wrecked Nothing of consequence was saved but a few pieces of cannon. How many lives were lost was not known at Charthagena when our informant sailed An expedition was about to be fitted out for the purpose of going to Old Providence and making prisoners of war of all who escaped death.

[*Evening Post.*

The steam boat Perseverance sailed from this place on Saturday last, for Pittsburg. We understand she carried off *five hundred thousand dollars* in specie, destined for the mother bank at Philadelphia.

Cincinnati Paper.

Claiborne, (Ala) Feb. 8, 1819.

"I have just returned from Pensacola, and on the 4th instant the Spanish troops arrived off Barrancas, with authority from his Spanish majesty relative to the restoration of West Florida. Their force consists of ships, two brigs and two schooners, with six hundred troops on board—one hundred of which are dragoons, the remainder infantry. They have on board one hundred thousand dollars, to pay their troops, and mount their cavalry. The whole under the command of a Brigadier General. Time, here, seem quiet, in regard to Indian hostility. Captain Boyles has removed all that horde of banditti that has been so long prowing below the line wantonly destroying the United States' property at pleasure, and taking away the lives of our citizens with impunity. He has made a settlement on the Cahtahocihie, and erected a small fortification, which it is supposed will be sufficient for their protection, as they are strengthened with upwards of three hundred families from Georgia. What reception these adventurous people may meet with from their new masters, I am unable to conjecture, but I hope favorable. Colonel King is engaged in removing the United States' property, and will move the troops to Montpelier. I expect they are on their march at this time."

Balimore Feb. 23—The anniversary of the revered *Washington* was yesterday celebrated by a parade of most of the uniform military corps attached to the city brigades. The handsome appearance of the troops deservedly excited general admiration.

Gibraltar Jan. 16. 1819—"The only news I have to give you is the death of the queen of Spain (of transient memory) last week, in child bed. It being absolutely necessary to extract the *foetus*, she expired in convulsions twenty minutes after that operation was performed. A pretty general rumor is in circulation that she was *poisoned*; but why she should have been the victim of secret resentment, is not stated; and as the king has certainly removed to the Escurial since the demise of his consort, it has been whispered in no very low tone, that the germs of revolt have become so apparent as to render some preparation for his safety a matter of necessary precaution. There are some more charitable, however, who say, that the king has absented himself from his court, only from a pious inclination to brood over his grief in tranquility.—But nothing authentic can be known abroad, and a rupture outright will perhaps take place before it is known beyond the vicinity of the Capital. Certain it is that the sufferings of the Spanish people have reached the climax when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue;"—and they are fully sensible of it.—An uncommonly intelligent Spaniard with whom I have conversed, states that the nation is now ready for the worst, and must ere long give a loose to their indignation. It would be needless to give you all the arguments which he urges in support of his opinion many of them will be found in the black catalogue of wrongs which have oppressed the nation ever since the King's return to the throne.

With respect to the "grand expedition" fitting out at Cadiz, nothing new has transpired—I may say, however that so far from being in a progressive train, it is rather *advancing in a retrograde direction*, (to borrow a *bud*) and in the opinion of every man in his senses must fall, another and a melancholy monument of the vanity the folly and blindness of Government.

"Our squadron a few weeks ago were at Messina, but we expect the frigate United States here soon on her way home.

Philadelphia Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour, wheat, superfine per bbl.		$7 75
——Rye,		4 25
Corn meal		3 25
Grain, wheat per bushel		1 52
Rye	do	75
Barley	do	85
Butter inspected, per lb.		13
Hams	per lb.	18
Plaster of Paris	ton	6 50
Salt	bush.	60
Gin, Philadelphia,	1st proof gall.	62
country	do.	60
Whiskey, rye	do.	42
——Apple	do.	55
Peach Brandy	do.	75
Wool, Merino, clean	lb.	90
Do. in fleece		45
Do. half-breed		37
Common, clean		25

Bank Note Exchange

IN PHILADELPHIA.

United States Branches,	1 per cent dis.
Boston,	1 do
New-Hampshire,	4 do
Connecticut,	3 do
New-York	par
New-York country notes	2½ per ct. dis.
New-Jersey.	
Trenton,	1 per ct. dis.
Mount Holly,	1 do
Cumberland,	1 do
Newark,	1 do
Brunswick Bank,	1 do
Sussex Bank,	1 do
State Bank at Trenton,	1 do
At Elizabethtown	1 do
At Morristown	1 do
At Patterson	1 do
At Brunswick	1 do
All under 5 dollars 2 per cent discount.	
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia notes,	par
Germantown	do
Easton Bank,	do
Camden	do

By order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County,

WILL BE SOLD,

AT public vendue, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the fourth Monday of April next, a certain tract of

LAND,

situate lying and being in the township of Lawrence, in the county of Clearfield, containing

600 Acres,

more or less, adjoining lands of Martin Hoover, David Ligget, and the Susquehanna river, and about two miles from the County town of Clearfield county, late the estate of Frederick Henney, deceased. There are on the premises a square log dwelling house well finished; a grist and saw mill, in good order; a young orchard consisting of about 150 trees, and from 80 to 100 acres clear land. Terms of sale, fifteen hundred dollars cash, when the sale is confirmed, and deed executed, and the residue in three equal yearly payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage. Due attendance will be given by

Esther Henney,
Administratrix.

Jacob Henney,
Administrator.
By the Court.

Certified by

Wm. Petrikin,
Clerk, O. C.

Bellefonte, March 17th 1819.

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT a Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Orphans' Court, in and for the counties of Centre and Clearfield, will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, the 26th day of April, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at which the Coronor, Justices of the Peace and Constables, within said Counties, will take notice, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and all suitors, jurors and witnesses are also requested to be and attend at said Court, and not depart without leave.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte this sixteenth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

John Mitchell, *Sheriff.*

To Sarah Billington, widow of Thomas Billington, deceased, George Billington, William Billington, Henry Billington, John Billington, James Tatham and Mary his wife, late Mary Billington, Jeremiah Morris and Sarah his wife, late Sarah Billington, Samuel Nightingale and Emma his wife, late Emma Billington, William Henry Gibbs and Louisa his wife, late Louisa Billington, Samuel Ewing, Esq. Guardian of Matilda Billington and Ann Billington, Susanna Billington, wife of Thomas Billington jr. decd and Charles Hall, Guardian of Thomas Billington, her son, heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Billington senio deceased,

TAKE NOTICE,

that an Inquest will meet in Bellefonte on the 15th day of April next, at the house of Evan Miles, for the purpose of making partition of the following tracts of

LAND

situated in Centre County of which the said deceased died seized in his demesne as of fee, to and among his children and legal representatives, to wit, one tract of land surveyed on a warrant granted to Daniel Turner, containing 221 acres and 80 perches, situated in Spring township; One other tract, surveyed on a warrant granted to George Bryan, containing 200 acres and 150 perches, situated in Spring Township; One other tract, surveyed on a warrant granted to William Lewis, situated in Spring township, originally containing 413 acres, part of which has been recovered under an older survey; One other tract surveyed on a warrant granted to Charles Risk, situated in Spring township, the last mentioned survey originally contained 402 acres 40 perches, part of which has been recovered under an older survey, leaving in the two last mentioned tracts 538 acres 40 perches; One other tract containing 270 acres situated in Patton township, surveyed on a warrant granted to Isaac Seely; One other tract surveyed on a warrant granted to Charles Wilson, situated in Boggs township, containing 182 acres 9 perches; One other tract of land surveyed on a warrant granted to Jacob Working, containing 156 acres 98 perches, situated in Patton township; One other tract of land surveyed on a warrant granted to Jonathan Shoemaker, containing 185 acres 125 perches, situated in Patton township; Also a lot of ground situated in the Borough of Bellefonte, and numbered 18, in the plan of the said Borough. And also for the purpose of making partition of the following tracts of land, situated in Clearfield county, Becaria township, on the south side of ltitle Clearfield creek; One tract of land surveyed on a warrant granted to Margaret McCormick, containing 388 acres 90 perches; One other tract of land surveyed on a warrant granted to George McCormick, containing 401 acres; One other tract of land surveyed on a warrant granted to William King containing 389 acres; one tract of land surveyed on a warrant granted to Henry Trout, containing 390 acres; if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are requested to attend, if you think proper.

John Mitchell, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, March 1, 1819.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, at the house of the subscriber, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Thursday the 25th day of March, instant, the following property, viz. One eight day clock and case Chairs, Beds and Bedding and a variety of

Household and Kitchen Furniture

too tedious to mention. Due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given, by

Joseph Butler.

Bellefonte March 10th 1819.

VENDUE.

WILL be exposed to sale at public vendue, at the house of the subscriber, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday the 27th instant, a variety of

Household and Kitchen furniture,

consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Stoves and Stove pipe, and sundry other articles. Also a flock of

SHEEP.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. The usual credit will be given.

John Rankin.

Bellefonte March 5th 1819.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS we the subscribers, gave a note of hand to Alexander Robertson, of Nittany valley, Centre County, for twenty five dollars, dated about the 11th day of October 1818, which note we are determined not to pay unless compelled by law.

STEPHEN HEARD.
JAMES GRIER.

March 10, 1819.

A small Farm

FOR SALE

situate in Lamar township, Centre county about 16 miles from Bellefonte, and on the great road leading to Big Island, containing one hundred and five acres of

LAND,

about one half of which is supposed to be cleared. There are on the premises a dwelling house and barn, and two streams of water running through the place, with meadow ground sufficient for the farm.—Any person disposed to purchase can be shown the premises by Joseph Johnson or Wm. McGaw, residing near the same.—The above is to be sold in pursuance of the last will and testament of Archibald Johnson, deceased. For terms apply to

Thomas M'Calmont,
Executor.

Walker township, Dec. 3.

POETRY.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE MEMORY OF G WASHINGTON.

FEBRUARY 22d, 1819.

Immortal thief! whose matchless deeds proclaim
The hero's glory and the statesman's fame,
Whose worth, attested by thy country's voice,
Obtain'd her suffrage, and confirmed her choice,
In war her leader, and in peace her guide,
And first in both, her bulwark and her pride,
To thy great name, on this auspicious day,
A grateful people heartfelt homage pay.
They bless that name, to truth and freedom dear,
And give to WASHINGTON the patriot tear;
To him, whose sword achiev'd his country's cause,
Whose rule maintain'd her liberty and laws,
Whose noble mind no venom'd slander knew,
Whose warrior-arm no poison'd weapon drew,
Whose onward path, to glory's summit led,
While ev'ry virtue beam'd around his head,
Whose pious step approach'd religion's fane—
No vile polytheist, no sceptic vain—
Whose glorous life the bright example gave
The proud to humble and the vanquish'd save,
Whose death serene a better world confess'd;
When passing, tranquil, to eternal rest;
To him Columbia's gratitude be given—
Her guardian here, her advocate in heaven.

THE INCURABLE.

[*By Dr. Ladd.*]

Doctor I'd have you know I'm come,
As far as 'tis from here to home,
To tell you my condition.
I've got the itch: I've got the gout;
My shins are broke: I've hurt my foot
I want a good physician.

The Doctors say my liver's bad:
My pulse is quick: my heart is sad;
My stomach's out of order.
I've got a hobbling in my gait;
My words I cannot speak them strait:
O tell me my condition.

My hands are weak; my sight is dim:
And now and then my head will swim:
My neighbors won't insure me
But the worst plague of all my life,
I've lately catch'd a *scolding wife*:
O Doctor can you cure me?

EPIGRAMS.

"Frailty thy name is woman"
Shakespeare.

If Frailty's name is Woman's self,
A name which Nature gave;
Sure man must be the weaker elf,
Still to be Frailty's slave.

"Wit's a Feather," Pope has said,
And Females never doubt it—
So those who've least within the head,
Display the most without it.

Why should ladies of character and delicacy attire themselves in the trappings of luxury? What is their object? Do they seek admiration? Mistaken idea! Nothing adds more to the beauty of a female than modest attire; and nothing ornaments and embellishes modesty more than simplicity of dress. Look at the woman walking Broadway—examine her Leghorn hat at 70 dollars—her merino dress at 200 dollars—her watches, rings, &c. at 200 dollars more together with her cambrick dress silk stockings, laced ruff, and kid slippers. which constitute all the value about her—she is a person of ill fame—her dress is the produce of her shame, and she wears the wages of sin—Look on the contrary, at that lady, who with modest steps, and dress neat, simple ornamental, without extravagance, pursues her way, the admiration of spectators, and the esteem and confidence of all who see her.—No rude glances are darted at her—no improper or indecent looks or gestures offend her eye; she is respected by all *because she respects herself.* How mistaken, then is the idea, that dashing, glare or glitter can add to beauty or to fame! Mark also the distinction between the tidy housewife and the lazy daughter; the one lies in bed until 10 o'clock, then rises—her hair in papers—her eyes half open—her slippers down at the heel with a hole or too in her stockings—her calico wrapper greasy and torn, and her whole appearance indolence & indifference. Thus dressed she slides into the parlour, and sips the remains of cold coffee and dry toast; then takes a novel or looks out of a three story window and lolls about until dinner; sleeps in the afternoon, visits at night and goes to bed at twelve, without doing any benefit to herself her friends or family. Look on the contrary, at the tidy wife—she rises in the morning at an early hour dressed plain, neat and clean—she prepares breakfast for her husband in time for him to attend business—dresses and sends her children to school—sews or knits—looks after her domestic concerns, and is, in short the active woman—the economical wife—the attentive mother; and withal, the polished lady—her days are passed in usefulness, and her nights in peace. Such a woman is "a crown to her husband."

LONGEVITY.—NO TWANG.

A gentleman on a tour thro' Ireland, stopped at a small village in the North. After sauntering some time thro' the village he espied an old man, aged about 95, weeping bitterly in a garden. The gentleman accosted him very civilly and expressed a wish to know why he wept so, and was answered by the old man that his father had whipt him severely. The gentleman instantly repaired to the father and requested to know why he had whipt his son, because answered the father "the young rascal threw stones at his Grandfather in the Garden." The Gentleman astonished, visited the Grandfather who confirmed all he had heard from the father, and added that the young rascal would be more severely punished as soon as his (the Grandfathers) father returned, which would be in a few days or as soon as his nuptials would be solemnized with a young lady of fortune.

A certain benevolent Quaker in N. Y. was asked by a poor man for money as charity, or for work. The Quaker observed, "Friend, I do not know what work I can give thee to do? Let me see thou mayest take my wood that is in the yard, up stairs, and I will give the half a dollar." This the poor man was glad to do, and the job lasted him till about noon, when he came, and told him, the work was done and asked if he had any more to do. Why friend, let me consider," said the queer Quaker, "Oh? Thou mayest take the wood down again and I will give thee another half dollar."

Query. Did not the Quaker do the poor man more good than if he had given him the money without carrying the wood?

A circumstance has recently taken place at Fahlun, the capital of Dalecarlia, in Sweden, which might figure with advantage in a novel. In working to establish a new communication between two shafts of a mine, the body of a miner was discovered in a state of perfect preservation, and impregnated with vitriolic water. This body was quite soft, but hardened on being exposed to the air. No one could identify the individual; it was only recollected that the accident by which he had been thus buried in the bosom of the earth had taken place fifty years ago. All inquiries as to the name of the sufferer had already ceased, when a decrepid old woman leaning on crutches, slowly advanced towards the corpse and knew it to be that of a young man to whom she had been promised in marriage, half a century ago. She threw herself on the body which had the appearance of a bronze statue; bathed it with tears, and fainted with joy at having once more beheld the object of her affection on this side of the grave.—It is easier to conceive than to trace the singular contrast offered by this couple; the one buried fifty years ago still answering all the appearances of youth, while the other weighed down by age evinced all the fervency of youthful love.

The National Register,

IS a paper which is published every Saturday, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and each number contains sixteen pages, octavo, in small but very legible type. It makes two volumes in the year; and every volume is accompanied with a copious Index. The price per annum is five dollars payable in advance. The Public Documents, both foreign and domestic; the proceedings of Congress, authentic news of every description, are regularly inserted therein and accompanied by critical and explanatory remarks. Its value is also enhanced by occasional reviews of literary works: and all its sentiments are decidedly American, independent of all party considerations. For this work, which is well established, regularly published, and transmitted weekly to subscribers by mail, the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Lawrence, Wilson & Co.

☞ Printers of Newspapers throughout the United States will oblige the proprietors of the National Register by giving the foregoing a few insertions.

Winter Arrangement.

Northumberland & Bellefonte Mail Stage.

THIS Stage will in future leave the house of John Shriner, in the town of Northumberland, every Friday morning at 5 o clock, breakfast at L. B. Stoughton's, Derrstown—arrive at Jacob Maize's in Mifflinsburg or Youngmanstown, in time for dinner—be at Henry Roush's about four o' clock, P. M. and arrive at W. T. Brown's Aaronsburg, at six, P. M—Leave Aaronsburg at 7 o'clock, on Saturday morning—get to Earlysburg, in time for dinner, and arrive at John Rankin's, Bellefonte, at four o'clock, P. M.——Returning—it will leave John Rankin's, Bellefonte, every Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock—breakfast at Earlysburg—arrive at Aaronsburg in time for dinner, and be at Roush's by six o'clock, P. M.—Leave Roush's on Thursday morning at 4 o'clock—breakfast at Maize's, in Youngmanstown—be at Stoughton's in time to dine, and arrive at Northumberland at four o'clock P. M.

N. B. 14lbs of baggage allowed to each passenger, all above that weight to be accounted for.

All baggage at the risk of the owner.

Jan. 7, 1819

TO RENT,

And possession given on the first day of April next, two

FARMS,

in the neigborhood of Bellefonte, will be given on the shares. For terms enquire of the subscriber.

Philip Benner.

Rock Ironworks, January 14, 1819.

Wrapping Paper
for sale at this Office.

MAIL STAGE.

NEW LINE.

THE Harrisburg and Pittsburg northern route Mail Stage, will commence running on the 29th instant, from the house of Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburg, on Tuesday at 12 o'clock, arrive same evening at Clark's Ferry; Wednesday night at Lewistown; Thursday night at Huntingdon; Friday night at Blair's Gap; Saturday night at Armagh; Sunday night at New Salem, and arrive in Pittsburg at 12 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. Morrow, on Monday.—— Returning—Leave Pittsburg at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, and by the same stages arrive in Harrisburg on the Monday following at 12 o'clock.

Rates of Fare.

$14 for the whole distance, and 7 cents per mile for every Way Passenger. 14 lbs. baggage allowed to each passenger.

January 14, 1819.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Lyon Mussina*, late of the town of Aaronsburg, deceased, are requested to make payment; and those persons having demands against the same, to produce their accounts legally authenticated, to the subscribers to enable them to settle said estate. The subscribers wish to sell the

Goods of the Store

entire: Any person or persons, inclined to purchase the same, will please to apply for terms before the 5th day of March next, at which day the

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

a carriage waggon and harness, sideboard, and other articles will be sold, at the late dwelling house of the deceased.

WM. H. PATTERSON, } *Adm'rs*
JNO. M. BEUCK, }

Aaronsburg, February 19*th* 1819.

TO TANNERS.

I WILL sell a valuable TAN-YARD, situated in the town of Franklin, the seat of justice of Venango county, Pennsylvnia, with a

Patent Bark Mill

and small tools, all in good order. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. The terms will be made easy $400 in hand, or when the deed is made for the premises, and the small sum of $150 a year (*little more than it rents for*) to be secured by mortgage. For further particulars apply to the editor of the Bellefonte Patriot, or the subscriber, in the town of Franklin.

Wm. Connely.

Franklin, February 19, 1819.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has opened a shop in the borough of Bellefonte, on the south east corner of the Diamond, for the purpose of repairing Clocks and Watches, and for doing all kinds of work belonging to the Silver Smithing business, which he hopes to execute to the satisfaction of every one.

E. Reeves.

Jan. 20, 1819.

TO LEASE,

THE FARM, on which the subscriber resides, near Bellefonte. Possession to be had on the first of April next.

James Linn.

February 6th 1819.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.